

unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered; and, without objection, the amendment will be printed in the RECORD.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 37, line 6, strike the "period" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Provided, however, That the Director must inform the Board of all grants and contracts made under title II of the National Science Policy and Priorities Act of 1972, and the Board, in cases of grants and contracts over \$2,000,000 in total, may within thirty days of such notification vote its disapproval which shall be binding on the Director."

Mr. DOMINICK. I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on this amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, I am not going to take very long, but I think this is an extremely important amendment to this bill, because it involves the jurisdictional control by the National Science Foundation of a whole new group of systems that are put within the National Science Foundation but over which and NSF's board of directors are given no control.

Under the National Science Foundation setup as it now exists, any contract which involves \$500,000 or more in 1 year or \$2 million in total must be approved by the National Science Board. Otherwise, they cannot go forward. Under title II, this is specifically eliminated, so that they can go forward with any projects or programs regardless of the amount we are talking about, without having any prior approval of the National Science Board. There is absolutely no control by the National Science Board to determine whether or not the contract or grant is the type of project they really want.

I am just saying that any grant or contract involving \$2 million may, within 30 days of notification of this, be disapproved by the Board, which is the same situation we have now.

This would say, therefore, that notice must be given to the Board, and the National Science Foundation Board would have a chance to review it. If they do not approve it, the Board can then say, "OK, this is not the type of project you ought to go forward with."

This insures the continuity of the direction of the National Science Foundation, which has been a magnificent organization. It has done an enormous amount, not only in basic research, but also in a great number of areas of national significance.

I think it is important. Board control is something we ought to start. It will enhance the bill substantially if we do. If we do not, all we are doing, in effect, is creating another agency, and we are hiding it under the pseudonym of the National Science Foundation.

Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, may we have order in the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it was the judgment of the committee, and the consensus of the advice received from outside experts that the Civil Science Systems Administration should operate with the same kind of administrative authority that we find in the Defense Department, in NASA, in the Department of Transportation, and in other agencies. In regard to this program, there are the same kind of safeguards, the same kind of procedures. We are following them and tracking them in the pending legislation. Under the National Science Foundation generally, the Senator from Colorado has explained the procedures followed. Those grants for research which the Foundation provides usually do not have the kind of time or cost constraints that contracts similar to those of the Department of Transportation, the AEC, or the Department of Defense have. If a university is going to get a grant for a research program, it can wait for a month until the National Science Board of 24 members comes together. They usually meet once every month. Some members attend. Some members do not. If the university has to wait, the nature of basic research is such that it is not so much a problem for the university as it would be for a business firm which has to meet time deadlines and keep within cost constraints.

What we are trying to do is to make sure that the Board will have policy control over administration of the program and the responsibility for it. But what we are also trying to do is to take the Foundation Board out of the day-to-day running of the program. What we should do is to get the best administrator we can to run the program and give him the responsibility and have him report the contractual obligations he has to the Foundation Board at its monthly meetings. But we do not want to try and tie the administrator's hands in this way, just as we do not tie them when it comes to the Department of Transportation, the AEC, or NASA programs. We give them the authority to do it. We give them the responsibility to do it and then we hold them accountable for it.

If the Senator from Colorado would consider writing into the language a provision which would require that any contract of \$2 million be reported to the National Science Board, to insure that the Board then would have the full knowledge and understanding as to what direction the administrator was moving toward, I think this would make some sense.

I would be interested in the reaction of the Senator from Colorado, to a proposal that would say that any kind of grant or contract that would be made under this program in excess of \$2 million would be reported to the Board, so that they would be informed as to the direction and scope of a program. I would think that this would move along the way toward achieving what the Senator from Colorado would want to achieve.

Finally, I would say, with regard to ex-

isting and ongoing programs under the National Science Foundation, that we are not changing the existing procedure. That would still be maintained. As the Senator has pointed out, \$500,000 in 1 year or \$2 million contract in total—grants of that magnitude to universities and colleges and other research groups would still be approved by the Board. It is a valuable procedure as it relates to the National Science Foundation Board and the university world, which does not have great time pressure. I would be willing to support a provision that would provide notice to the Board on contracts which had been let in excess of \$2 million, so that we could carry through the thrust of the amendment; that is, full notification to the Board as to the direction they would be moving in.

It seems to me we do not want to be setting up a procedure where we have 24 part-time members coming down here once a month. Some of them will come and others do not. They should be informed and have an understanding of the direction and policy considerations. But certainly we do not want to involve them into the day-to-day administration of the program. What we want to do is to get the best and most effective business type we can get to run the program, give him the authority and the responsibility for doing so, and make him accountable for policy to the Board; but not require that they intervene in his day-to-day procurement operating decisions.

So I would be interested in the reaction of the Senator as to a substitute to requiring notification to the Board, so that we can insist that the Board be informed, in accordance with policy considerations which brought about the granting of such contracts. I would be interested to see whether the Senator from Colorado would be willing to accept that as a compromise.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, I yield myself 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. TUNNEY). The Senator from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DOMINICK. The Director must necessarily keep the Board advised of what is going on. I see no possibility, with an enlarged Board, of their being in ignorance of the fact that they are in effect authorizing a program of \$2 million or more. So, under title I of the bill which enlarges the Board, it gives the opportunity for more people to be involved who will have actual industrial and technical skills and expertise.

The fact of advising the Board is implicit in the amendment I am offering. Our disagreement is not on the question of advising the Board but on the question of whether the Board has the right of veto. That is what the Senator from Massachusetts is objecting to, really, as I understand it; yet the right of veto is exactly what is given in the present National Science Foundation program.

What we would be doing without my amendment is setting up two totally different groups, one group under existing laws for the National Science Foundation that would be subject to a veto, and this new group under title II not subject to Board control.

not tie it into the Federal research defense budget. At the present time that calls for some \$8 billion. It has already passed the Senate.

If we are going to do that, we would immediately be putting into this bill not even the amount they asked for, which is \$1.81 billion. Let us not do that and say that the Senate itself, in its own bill, is not following the policy which it sets out in its own bill. Let us just delete these things and tie it into the exact things and policies which we seek, which is that these scientists, engineers, and technicians have useful employment in positions commensurate with their professional and technical capabilities, and that they have priority in using those talents in the fields of health care, poverty, public safety, pollution, unemployment, productivity, housing, and so forth. Let us keep that in, but let us not tie it up with the remainder of paragraph (1) and paragraph (3), on page 31, none of which are necessary or even in consonance with the tenor of the bill.

I am prepared to yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. KENNEDY. I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNEY). All remaining time has been yielded back. The question is on agreeing to the amendment (No. 1444) of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. DOMINICK). On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana (Mrs. EDWARDS), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. GAMBRELL), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. HARRIS), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. McGEE), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MCGOVERN), and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. PELL) are necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from Georgia (Mr. GAMBRELL) is paired with the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MCGOVERN). If present and voting, the Senator from Georgia would vote "yea," and the Senator from South Dakota would vote "nay."

Mr. SCOTT. I announce that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. ALLOTT), the Senators from Tennessee (Mr. BAKER and Mr. BROCK), the Senators from Nebraska (Mr. CURTIS and Mr. HAVSKA), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. DOLE), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. GRIFFIN), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. PERCY), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. TAFT), the Senator from Texas (Mr. TOWER), and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. WEICKER) are necessarily absent.

The Senator from South Dakota (Mr. MUNDT) is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Iowa (Mr. MILLER) is detained on official business.

If present and voting, the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. CURTIS), and the Senator from Ohio (Mr. TAFT) would each vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Iowa (Mr. MILLER) is paired with the Senator from Illinois (Mr. PERCY). If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote

"yea" and the Senator from Illinois would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 35, nays 46, as follows:

[No. 383 Leg.]

YEAS—35

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------|
| Allen | Dominick | Packwood |
| Anderson | Eastland | Pearson |
| Beall | Ervin | Roth |
| Bellmon | Fannin | Saxbe |
| Bennett | Fong | Scott |
| Boggs | Goldwater | Smith |
| Buckley | Gurney | Sparkman |
| Byrd | Hansen | Spong |
| Harry F., Jr. | Hartke | Stennis |
| Cook | Jordan, N.C. | Talmadge |
| Cooper | Jordan, Idaho | Thurmond |
| Cotton | Mathias | Young |

NAYS—46

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Aiken | Hatfield | Moss |
| Bayh | Hollings | Muskie |
| Bentsen | Hughes | Nelson |
| Bible | Humphrey | Pastore |
| Brooke | Inouye | Proxmire |
| Burdick | Jackson | Randolph |
| Byrd, Robert C. | Javits | Ribicoff |
| Cannon | Kennedy | Schweiker |
| Case | Long | Stafford |
| Chiles | Magnuson | Stevens |
| Church | Mansfield | Stevenson |
| Cranston | McClellan | Symington |
| Eagleton | McIntyre | Tunney |
| Fulbright | Metcalf | Williams |
| Gravel | Mondale | |
| Hart | Montoya | |

NOT VOTING—19

| | | |
|----------|----------|---------|
| Allott | Griffin | Pell |
| Baker | Harris | Percy |
| Brock | Hruska | Taft |
| Curtis | McGee | Tower |
| Dole | McGovern | Weicker |
| Edwards | Miller | |
| Gambrell | Mundt | |

So Mr. DOMINICK's amendment (No. 1444) was rejected.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected.

Mr. GRAVEL. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that, upon reconsideration, two-thirds of the House had not agreed to pass the bill (H.R. 15417) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973, and for other purposes, which had been returned by the President of the United States with his objections.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 16071. An act to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965;

H.R. 16251. An act to release the conditions in a deed with respect to certain property heretofore conveyed by the United States to the Columbia Military Academy and its successors;

H.R. 16233. An act to amend the Maritime Academy Act of 1958 in order to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to appoint students at State maritime academies and colleges as Reserve midshipmen in the U.S. Navy, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 16201. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to construct and provide shoreside facilities for the education and convenience of visitors to the U.S.S. Ari-

zona Memorial at Pearl Harbor and to transfer responsibility for their operation and maintenance to the National Park Service.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills:

S. 3824. An act to authorize appropriations for the fiscal year 1973 for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting and for making grants for construction of noncommercial educational television or radio broadcasting facilities;

H.R. 1076. An act for the relief of Lester L. Stiteler; and

H.R. 16254. An act making certain disaster relief supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year 1973, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bills were subsequently signed by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. METCALF).

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H.R. 16071. An act to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965; to the Committee on Public Works.

H.R. 16251. An act to release the conditions in a deed with respect to certain property heretofore conveyed by the United States to the Columbia Military Academy and its successors;

H.R. 16233. An act to amend the Maritime Academy Act of 1958 in order to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to appoint students at State maritime academies and colleges as Reserve midshipmen in the United States Navy, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 16201. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to construct and provide shoreside facilities for the education and convenience of visitors to the United States Ship Arizona Memorial at Pearl Harbor and to transfer responsibility for their operation and maintenance to the National Park Service; to the Committee on Armed Services.

AUTHORIZATION FOR PRINTING OF H.R. 14896

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that H.R. 14896, which was passed by the Senate yesterday, be printed in the form in which it was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL SCIENCE POLICY AND PRIORITIES ACT OF 1972

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill (S. 32) to authorize the National Science Foundation to conduct research, education, and assistance programs to prepare the country for conversion from defense to civilian, socially oriented research and development activities, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1443

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 1443.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to read the amendment.

Mr. DOMINICK. Mr. President, I ask